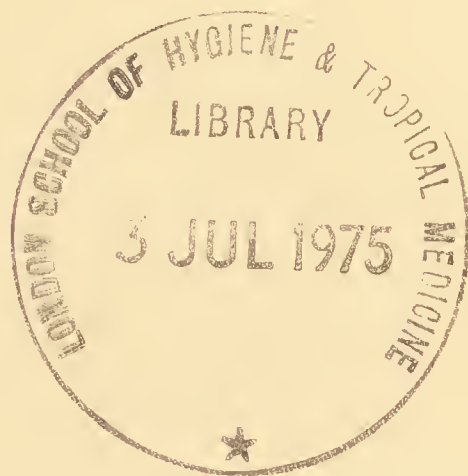


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Ac. 4474

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year
1971



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year
1971

E. M. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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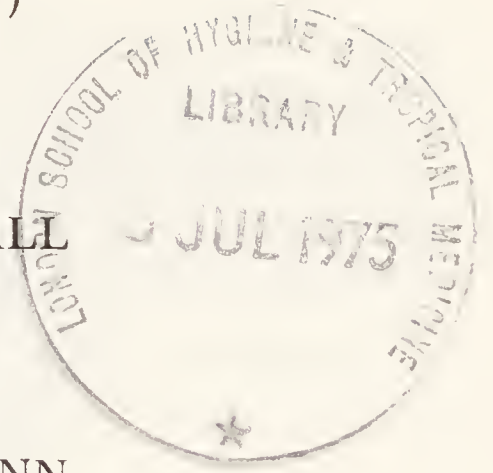
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HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at December, 1971)

THE MAYOR:
ALDERMAN H. MARSHALL

CHAIRMAN:
COUNCILLOR M. H. LYNN



HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman M. A. Madsen
Alderman W. Owen
Councillor T. Bell
Councillor T. P. Collins
Councillor J. B. Crawley
Councillor M. Diamond
Councillor A. L. Elliott

Councillor G. Graham
Councillor R. Hunter
Councillor H. K. Malcolm
Councillor M. Newby
Councillor M. C. Pearson
Councillor J. M. H. Raffle
Councillor R. Ramsey

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at December 1971)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health, Principal
School Medical Officer

ENID M. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer

Vacant

Medical Officers in Department
(and School Medical Officers)

JEAN WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

P.A.Y. NÁRAYANAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(commenced 14.4.71)

JANET CHESSER HIRST, M.B., Ch.B.

(commenced 1.7.71)

VALERIE CALDER, M.B., B.S.

Chief Dental Officer and Principal
School Dental Officer

T. W. CLARKSON, B.D.S.

Dental Officers

(and School Dental Officers) ...

MOYA KENT, B.D.S. (left 31.5.71)

D. ATKINSON, B.D.S. (commenced 1.11.71)

Mrs. J. H. YOUNG, L.D.S.

(commenced 6.9.71)

J. P. BLUNT, L.D.S. (sessional)

D. C. F. BANKS, M.D., D.A. (sessional)

Consultant Dental Anaesthetist

Consultant Psychiatrist (Child
Guidance — in conjunction with
Sunderland County Borough)

R. N. STANSFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(left 24.12.71)

Consultant Chest Physician* ...

P. M. ROOZE, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Consultant Adviser in

Venereal Diseases*

COL. B. LEVY, M.B., B.S., M.D.

Consultant Adviser in Paediatrics*

MARGARET TAYLOR, D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Adviser in

Mental Subnormality*

H. K. CARPENTER, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Consultant Adviser in Mental Illness*

N. J. KELLY, M.B., D.C.H., D.A.O., D.P.M.

Nursing and Allied Staff:

Acting Superintendent Health
Visitor and School Nurse

Mrs. M. STEWART, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert)

16 Health Visitors

8 School Nurses

4 Clinic Assistants

1 Auxiliary Nurse

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

Miss J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

15 Domiciliary Midwives

Physiotherapist

Miss R. HENDERSON (sessional)

Superintendent, Home Nursing

Miss J. McDONALD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(Cert)

15 Home Nurses

* In conjunction with Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

General Administration and Clerical Staff:

Chief Administrative Assistant	R. G. DICKIE (commenced 1.10.71)
	1 Administrative Assistant
	20 Clerks (including School Health Service)
	2 Shorthand Typists

Educational Psychologist ...
 (in conjunction with Education
 Committee)

I. R. McKENZIE, B.Sc. (Psych)

Other Staff:

Speech Therapist

Vacant

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Superintendent ...

H. BAILEY, F.I.A.O.
 27 Driver Attendants
 4 Controllers

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. V. ROBINSON, D.M.A., M.R.S.H.,
 F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health
 Inspector

J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
 4 Senior District Public Health Inspectors
 4 District Public Health Inspectors
 2 Technical Assistants
 3 Pupil Public Health Inspectors
 2 Rodent Operators
 1 General Assistant (I D)

Borough Analyst

W. GORDON-CAREY, F.R.I.C. (part time)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough and the work of the Department in 1971.

The birth rate remained low being 13.9 per 1000 population but I am pleased to report that for the third year in succession, there has been no rise in illegitimate births, the illegitimate live birth rate remaining at 10%.

The commonest form of cancer causing death remained cancer of the lung (74 deaths of a total of 262) deaths from coronary disease remained high but there was a small drop in the death rate from this disease in 1971, 26.1% compared with 30.0 and 31.0% in 1969 and 1970. It is hoped that this downward trend will continue.

It is pleasing to note that infant and perinatal mortality rates fell to 19.0 and 20.0 during 1971 but there was a slight rise in congenital abnormalities notified at birth 27.1 per 1000 total births compared with 20.2 per 1000 total births in 1970; this cannot be attributed to any specific abnormality.

Immunisation and vaccination rates remained high during the year; the absence of diphtheria and poliomyelitis from this Borough for the past twenty and ten years respectively is an index of the efficacy of immunisation and vaccination procedures. However, it must not be forgotten that these diseases could recur and all efforts to stimulate parents to have their children protected should continue.

The control of infectious and communicable diseases formed a major part of the Health Department's work in former years; the volume of this work has decreased but it is still an essential and integral part of the work; only by constant vigilance can a community be kept free of disease. Travellers returning from holidays abroad are now a potential source of infection and over the year, medical and public health inspectorate staff followed up holiday makers who had been notified as returning from districts where there was a possibility of contact with smallpox, cholera and typhoid, fortunately all were fit and well.

Unfortunately one group of infectious diseases continued to give rise to concern, the venereal diseases, new cases rose from 550 in 1970 to 724 in 1971; the problem is not confined to South Shields but is nationwide.

The year under review has been a year of great changes. The former Junior Training Centre became a special school under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970 and the children attending were absorbed into the educational system; this is highly desirable and can be regarded as public recognition of the excellent work carried out in these centres in the past, often under very difficult conditions. The Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 created Social Services Departments by amalgamating the former Childrens and Welfare Departments together with some of the functions of the former Health Departments; locally this entailed a division of health and welfare functions which had been combined since 1965. Dr. I. D. Leitch, who had been Medical Officer of Health since 1952 was appointed Director of Social Services in April 1971. Co-operation and collaboration between the two departments has been good and it is to be hoped that it will remain so. Comprehensive care of children, handicapped and elderly persons can only be achieved by these means.

One of the major difficulties through the year has been recruitment of medical, dental and nursing staff. This is not a new situation but it has been intensified to some extent by the pending reorganisations of Local Government and the National Health Service.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of Committee, my colleagues in the other branches of the Health Service and the officers of other departments of the Corporation for their support and co-operation through the year. My thanks also go to the Voluntary Associations, especially the W.R.V.S. and the N.S.P.C.C. for the help given in many ways, and last but not least to the staff of this Department for their loyalty and support during my first year in office and especially to Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dickie and Mr. Johnson for their invaluable help in compiling this report.

E. M. YOUNG

Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

PART I

General Data and Vital Statistics

Area and Population

Vital Statistics

Natural, Social and Economic
Conditions

Births

Deaths

Mothers and Infants

AREA AND POPULATION

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,877
Including inland water but excluding foreshore and tidal water — 301 acres.							

Population:

Census 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,505
Estimated June 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,220
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.6
Inhabited Houses (at 31 December 1971)	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,419
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,462,079
Product of 1p Rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£33,490

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (corrected)

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0%

Still Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,414
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0

ANNUAL REPORT
Natural, Social and Economic Conditions

Water Supply

Details of the town's water supply are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Industries and Unemployment

I am indebted to the Manager of the Department of Employment, Mr. J. Gillespie, for the following information relating to unemployment.

The average numbers on the live registers taken from the monthly returns were as follows:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Men (aged 18–64) ...	1949	2461	2750	2593	2997
Boys (aged 15–17) ...	100	114	149	143	195
Women (aged 18–24)	309	320	307	362	455
Girls (aged 15–17) ...	52	36	44	60	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2410	2931	3250	3158	3768

The principal industries in the Borough are shipbuilding, shiprepairing and coalmining. Other important industries employing industrial workers include marine contracting, ironfounding, woodyards, heavy and light engineering, the manufacture of batteries, biscuits, clothing, fire surrounds, tape recorders, and telephone equipment. Although there are no shipowning firms in South Shields, a considerable number of men seek their living in seagoing employments.

In June 1970 (latest figures available) the estimated numbers of people in employment were – Males 22,058, Females 15,309, Total 37,367. Of the total, 12,774 were employed in the manufacturing industries and the balance in coalmining, construction, transport and communication, distribution, professional and scientific services, public administration etc. Since 1950, the total of females in employment has increased by approximately 50%.

During the early months of 1971, the numbers employed declined as the direct result of a factory closure and other smaller redundancies. Although a partial recovery was made in the subsequent months, the effects of these redundancies, together with those occurring in the nearby areas of Jarrow, Hebburn, Gateshead and North Shields, were a reduction in employment opportunities and a consequent increase in unemployment. The levels reached were higher than previously experienced in the post war period.

Births

There were 1398 live births during the year, comprising 742 males and 656 females. The crude birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.9. The birth rate for 1970 was 13.7 per 1,000 population. The area comparability factor was 0.98 giving an adjusted birth rate for 1971 of 13.6 per 1,000 population. The birth rate was once again lower than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which in 1971 was 16.0 per 1,000 population. The decline in both the local and national birth rate continues.

Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths recorded was 16 (9 males and 7 females) representing a stillbirth rate of 11.0 per total live and stillbirths. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 17.0. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 total births.

The major factors associated with the stillbirths in 1971 were prematurity, antepartum haemorrhage and congenital abnormalities.

Illegitimate Births

There were 145 (85 male and 60 female) illegitimate live births, this being 10.0% of the total live births, compared with 10.0% in 1970. There were two illegitimate stillbirths, representing 12.5% of the total stillbirths in the town. The stillbirth rate for illegitimate births is therefore 13.7 per 1,000 total illegitimate births compared with 13.9 per 1,000 in 1970.

Excess of Births over Deaths

The natural increase of population was 138 compared with 75 in 1970 and an average of 506 for the past decade.

Deaths

There were 1,260 deaths (676 male and 584 female) registered during the year among South Shields residents. This represents a crude death rate of 12.6 compared with the rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population for 1970. The comparability factor for South Shields is 1.16 and this gives an adjusted death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population.

Table 1, page 8 compares the 1971 birth and death rates for South Shields with the national rates and those of neighbouring authorities.

Causes of Death

The principal causes of death are given in the following table:

Cause	No. of Deaths	% 1971	% 1970
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	638	50.6	46.0
Cancer (including Leukaemia)	262	20.8	20.0
Respiratory diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	184	13.0	17.6
Accidents, suicides and violence	45	3.6	3.0

The detailed breakdown of deaths by age, sex and cause is given in Table 2 on pages 9, 10, 11 & 12

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System

This group remains by far the most common cause of death in the community accounting for half the total deaths in the Borough. Of this number, 329 (26.1%) were due to coronary disease and angina.

In South Shields 96 of the deaths from this cause occurred in men and women under the age of 65, representing 7.6% of all deaths.

Cerebro-vascular disease of the nervous system, more commonly known as strokes, accounted for 165 deaths (73 male and 92 female), this being 13.1% of the total deaths.

Death from Cancer

There were 262 deaths, (150 male and 112 female) from all forms of cancer during 1971 compared with 271 in 1970. This accounted for 20.8% of the total deaths in the town, giving a cancer death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population. As in previous years, cancer of the lung accounted for the highest number of deaths, followed by cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast.

There were 74 deaths (66 male and 8 female) from lung cancer and of these, 23 occurred in men below the age of 65.

Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory tract, excluding tuberculosis and lung cancer, totalled 184 (102 male and 82 female). Of these, 97 were due to bronchitis and it can safely be assumed that a large proportion of these persons were sufferers from chronic bronchitis.

Accidents, Suicides and Violence

The total deaths in this group was 45, of these, 3 deaths were due to suicide. Of the remaining 42 deaths, 14 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 28 were due to a variety of other accidents, the percentage of deaths due to road accidents of all accidental deaths being 31.1 compared with 35.0% in 1970.

A register of all children admitted to hospital between 0—15 years as a result of an accident is kept. The figures for 1971 are given below:—

Head Injuries	...	...	...	...	160
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	56
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	4
Eye Injuries	...	...	...	...	8
Fractured Limbs		...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	...	23
					<hr/> 256

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 26 (14 male and 12 female) representing an infant mortality rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate in South Shields in 1970 was 27.0 Three of the infant deaths in 1971 were illegitimate births. The principal cause of death was immaturity.

Neo-natal Mortality

The number of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age was 18, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.0 compared with 19.0 in 1970. Of these 12 deaths were in the first weeks of life, this period therefore accounting for 46.1 of all deaths under the age of one year.

Peri-natal Mortality

This term refers to stillbirths, plus deaths of infants under one week of age and since it is often a matter of pure chance whether an infant dies before birth or immediately afterwards, this figure gives an accurate indication of infant loss before and during the birth process. The peri-natal mortality rate for South Shields in 1971 was 20.0 per 1,000 total births, compared with a national rate of 22. In 1970 the South Shields peri-natal mortality rate was 34.0 Details of stillbirth and infant deaths for the past ten years are given in the following table:

Year	Number of Still-births	Deaths of Infants during first week of life.	Peri-natal Mortality Rates	Deaths of Infants between one week and twelve months
1962	46	29	36.4	16
1963	42	20	30.3	13
1964	45	29	36.5	15
1965	32	25	29.1	16
1966	29	19	27.1	22
1967	23	23	26.7	8
1968	32	16	28.3	15
1969	22	24	30.0	7
1970	24	26	34.0	13
1971	16	12	20.0	14

Maternal Mortality

In 1971 there were no deaths from causes associated with childbirth.

Coroner's Inquests

I am indebted to the Coroner, Mr. A. Henderson, for the following information.

Some 306 deaths were notified to the Coroner's Office during 1971. Inquests were held on 56 of these and 235 post mortem examinations were carried out. Inquests were held for the following reasons:

Accidental deaths consisting of accidents at home, work or on the roads										35
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
As a result of a stab wound			...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Disease		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Self-neglect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
										<hr/>
Total										36
										<hr/>

Cremations

During 1971, 1126 cremations were carried out at the Corporation Crematorium as follows:

South Shields residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772
Jarrow residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Hebburn residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Boldon residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
										<hr/>
Total										1126
										<hr/>

In addition, 1 South Shields resident was cremated at Sunderland Crematorium and 3 at Newcastle Crematorium. The total of South Shields residents cremated after death in 1971 was 776 which is equivalent to 61.6% of the total deaths. The corresponding proportion for 1970 was 57.6%.

Deaths in Hospitals and other Institutions

There were 729 deaths (57.9%) of South Shields residents in hospitals or other institutions. Further details are given in Table 4 on page 14

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS — SOUTH SHIELDS AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES

Authority	Population	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Still-Birth Rate	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of Live Births)
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted					
England & Wales	48,815,000	16.0		11.6		12.0	18.0	12.0	22.0	8.0
South Shields ...	100,220	13.90	13.60	12.6	14.6	11.0	19.0	13.00	20.00	10.00
Gateshead CB ...	94,680	17.20	16.70	12.6	14.4	21.0	19.0	14.00	33.00	9.51
Newcastle CB ...	221,390	14.25	15.68	13.74	15.11	17.11	22.19	11.09	26.62	12.90
Tynemouth CB ...	68,740	14.92	14.62	12.08	12.92	12.51	21.44	12.67	23.09	8.96
Sunderland CB ...	215,650	17.40	16.20	11.30	13.30	13.00	19.00	12.00	23.00	8.00
Durham County ...	820,030	16.00	16.00	11.70	13.60	13.00	19.00	12.00	22.00	6.00
Northumberland County	505,720	14.89	15.04	12.37	12.74	11.17	13.55	9.56	19.18	5.98

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH by Age and Sex 1971 (as supplied by the Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 Year	Age in Years									
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over	
B4 Enteritis & other Diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B6 (1) Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B6 (2) Other Tuberculosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B11 Meningococcal Infection	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B18 Other infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 Year	Age in Years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
B19 (10) Leukaemia ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	M	36	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	8	7	14	9
	F	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	11	10	—	—
B20 Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
B46 (1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
B23 Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B46 (3) Mental Disorders	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 (5) Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	M	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	3
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	10
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE II (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	M	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	45	67	53
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	F	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	23	36	77
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease ...	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	12
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	28
B46 (6) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	73	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	32
	F	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	22	58
B31 Influenza ...	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
B32 Pneumonia ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	M	31	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	17
	F	42	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	34
B33 (2) Asthma ...	M	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	29	26
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	17
B46 (7) Other diseases of the Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
B34 Peptic Ulcer ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 (8) Others diseases of the Digestive System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4

TABLE II (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								65-74	75 and over
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74		
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
B46 (9) Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 (9) Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
B46 (11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
B46 (11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
B42 Congenital Abnormalities ...	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
B42 Congenital Abnormalities ...	F	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc. ...	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc. ...	F	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	F	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and ill defined Conditions ...	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and ill defined Conditions ...	F	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
B47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
BE48 All other Accidents ...	M	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
BE48 All other Accidents ...	F	17	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	3	3	3
BE49 Suicide & self-inflicted Injuries ...	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—
BE49 Suicide & self-inflicted Injuries ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
BE50 All other External Causes ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE50 All other External Causes ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	M	676	9	5	3	—	7	9	12	55	125	237	214	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	F	584	9	3	—	1	1	4	6	30	72	128	327	—

TABLE 3

DEATHS DURING 1971 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 1 week	1 — 2 weeks	2 — 3 weeks	3 — 4 weeks	1 — 3 months	3 — 6 months	6 — 9 months	9 — 12 months	Total
Respiratory Infections ...	Males	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
	Females	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Accident ...	Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Palsy ...	Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease ...	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	Males	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity ...	Males	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Females	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Accidental Asphyxia ...	Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	11	4	3	—	5	3	—	—	26

TABLE 4

DEATHS DURING 1971 IN INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside the Borough	Transferable Deaths	
	Residents	Non Residents		Residents	Non Residents
General Hospital	433	188	—	—	188
Ingham Infirmary	156	91	—	—	91
Deans Hospital	21	5	—	—	5
Cleadon Park Hospital ...	22	5	—	—	5
R.V.I. Newcastle	—	—	7	7	—
General Hospital, Newcastle	—	—	20	20	—
Havelock & Grindon Hall Hospital, Sunderland ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope	—	—	1	1	—
Palmer Memorial Hospital, Jarrow	—	—	9	9	—
Shotley Bridge Hospital	—	—	2	2	—
Seaham Hall Hospital ...	—	—	5	5	—
Royal Infirmary, Sunderland	—	—	5	5	—
Hebburn Hospital	—	—	5	5	—
Other Hospitals	—	—	20	20	—
Conrad House Elswick ...	—	—	3	3	—
Private Addresses	—	—	11	11	—
Other Places	—	—	9	9	—
	632	289	97	97	289

TABLE 5
POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS
For South Shields during 1971 and previous years

Year	Population: Registrar-General's Estimate Middle of each year	Live Births		Deaths		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of age Number	Under 1 year of age Rate per 1,000 net births	At all Ages Number Rate
1962	109300	2023	18.4	45	22	1308 12.0
1963	109080	2007	18.4	33	16.4	1377 12.6
1964	108770	1938	18.2	44	22.2	1200 11.0
1965	108540	1925	17.7	41	21.3	1314 12.1
1966	108110	1744	16.1	41	23.5	1253 15.7
1967	107760	1694	15.7	31	18.0	1092 10.1
1968	107210	1662	15.5	31	19.0	1359 12.7
1969	106150	1513	14.3	31	20.0	1331 12.5
1970	104600	1429	13.7	39	27.0	1354 12.9
1971	100220	1398	13.9	26	19.0	1260 12.6

TABLE 6
VITAL STATISTICS 1881 — 1971

Year	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	General Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rates from									
						Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Cancer	Diseases of Heart and Circulation
Mean 1881—1890	66520	38.8	20.5	140	*	.34	.45	.10	.44	.78	1.84	*	3.55	*	1.64
Mean 1891—1900	87022	36.1	20.1	166	*	.44	.22	.11	.46	.93	1.60	1.00	3.76	.63	1.72
Mean 1901—1910	104186	33.9	18.0	140	18.1	.45	.17	.16	.47	.66	1.50	.71	2.94	.72	1.81
Mean 1911—1920	109843	28.9	18.1	126	72.9	.38	.09	.09	.26	.61	1.53	.59	4.23	.90	1.75
Mean 1921—1930	122170	23.2	14.0	99	59.4	.19	.03	.08	.19	.29	1.33	.44	2.84	1.09	1.87
Mean 1931—1940	110635	17.7	13.7	81	65.7	.12	.03	.17	.08	.14	1.12	.34	1.95	1.44	3.17
Mean 1941—1950	97994	20.1	14.3	70	44.3	.03	.00	.09	.03	.12	0.92	.17	1.78	1.92	3.81
Mean 1951—1960	107867	18.8	11.7	28	39.4	.01	—	—	—	.02	0.24	.12	1.43	2.24	3.27
Mean 1961—1970	107887	16.6	11.9	22	31.7	—	—	—	—	.01	0.07	.01	1.40	2.41	5.06
1971	100220	13.9	12.6	19	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	.04	1.84	2.61	6.36

* Not available.

PART II**Services under the National Health Services Act 1946**

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Vaccination and Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Vital Statistics

A summary of statistics for mothers and infants is set out on pages 2 and 4 of this report.

Ante-Natal Clinics

During 1971, ante-natal sessions continued to be held at the Stanhope Parade Clinics, Steward Crescent Community Hall and Boldon Lane Clinic. One evening session was held each week for the benefit of mothers who were working or had large families or who, for other reasons, found it easier to attend in the evening.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL & POST-NATAL CLINICS

Year	No. of sessions During Year		No. of women who attended in Year		No. of new cases attended in Year		Total attendances in year	
	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	Ante- Natal	Post Natal	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal
1966	266	—	1,941	—	1,393	—	7,792	—
1967	203	—	869	—	1,398	—	8,430	—
1968	580	—	3,054	250	1,415	—	10,668	—
1969	600	—	2,010	299	1,148	—	8,928	—
1970	610	—	1,504	236	1,079	—	8,470	—
1971	659	—	1,489	240	1,067	240	8,342	240

Post-Natal Examinations

No specific sessions are allocated to post-natal clinics but patients who require post-natal examinations by the local authority staff are offered appointments at other clinic sessions.

Child Health Clinics

Child Health Clinic sessions were held each week in various parts of the town as follows:—

Stanhope Parade Clinic ...	...	...	3
Steward Crescent Community Hall ...	...	...	2
Park Avenue Community Hall	...	...	2
Galsworthy Road Church Hall	...	...	1
Wenlock Road Community Hall	...	...	1
Boldon Lane Clinic	...	...	2
Salvation Army Citadel, Flagg Court	...	...	1

Periodic medical examination of well children, as well as those at risk of developing handicaps, continued.

ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT CHILD HEALTH CENTRES DURING 1971

No. of Sessions Held	No. of Children Attended in year	No. of Children Attending			Total Attendances
		Born in 1971	Born in 1970	Born in 1966 — 69	
599	4095	1154	1147	1794	16,448

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare food, i.e. National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five continued to be distributed daily at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and at all child health clinic sessions in other parts of the town. Two brands of proprietary dried milk were also made available for sale at these sessions. Details of the sales of these various items are set out in the following table:—

Year	Dried Milk (Pkts)	Cod Liver Oil (Btls)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (Pkts)	Orange Juice (Btls)	Vitamin A D & C Drops (Btls)	Virol (Ctns)	Adexolin (Btls)	Proprietary Brand Dried Milk (Pkts)	Rose Hip Syrup (Btls)
1967	28706	1540	875	18461	—	1501	—	27438	14760
1968	17835	1549	910	17176	—	1489	—	30227	12834
1969	16249	1386	1088	18743	—	1312	—	27940	11238
1970	12389	1190	1211	19389	—	1178	—	26249	9528
1971	10311	1199	1063	19201	1782	888	1640	23325	7617

1st Year Medical Examinations

Arrangements whereby parents are invited to bring their children for a routine medical examination at child health clinics at or around their first birthday continued. In 1971, 1097 children were offered the examination and 845 were examined (77.03%). Of the children examined, 86 were referred to their family doctor or to the hospital for further investigation.

Priority Dental Service for Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under School Age.

There was a large drop in the attendances at the Clinics in 1971 of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

The percentage of emergency treatments remained very high. Of 147 children needing treatment, 113 were emergencies requiring 106 general anaesthetics, many of these were administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The practise of giving children biscuits from breakfast time onwards is not conducive to good teeth.

A. Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	24	24	20	19
Children under 5	160	147	144	144

B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scaling and Gum	Fillings	Extractions	Dentures	
				Full	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	4	35	34	2	4
Children under 5	—	80	267	—	—

Phenylketonuria

Midwives continue to test all infants for phenylketonuria by the Guthrie Blood Test Method. This test is carried out usually on the sixth day of life, the blood being collected from a small pin-prick in the baby’s heel. No confirmed positive result has yet been recorded in the town.

Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for notification of all congenital abnormalities apparent at birth continued throughout 1971. The information is collected in the Health Department and transmitted to the General Register Office. During 1971 there were 32 live and 6 stillborn infants notified as having congenital abnormalities, giving an incidence of 27.1 per thousand total births. Abnormalities notified in these 38 infants totalled 49, an incidence of 35.0 abnormalities per thousand total births. Further details are given in the accompanying table.

Abnormalities	Number	Rate per 1000 total births
Central Nervous System ...	15	10.72
Eye, Ear	1	0.71
Alimentary System	7	5.00
Heart and great vessels ...	—	—
Respiratory System	—	—
Urinogenital System	6	4.28
Limbs	9	6.43
Other Skeletal	1	0.71
Other Systems	4	2.86
Other Malformations ...	6	4.28
Total	49	35.0

Children at Risk

The register of children notified to the department as being “at risk” and likely to develop some form of handicap later in life was continued. During the year, a total of 268 cases were notified and added to the register.

Hearing Tests

All children, especially those on the above register who had attained the age of six months were offered a hearing test by the health visiting staff.

A summary of the tests carried out in 1971 is given below:—

Total number of tests ...	1215
Number of re-tests ...	27
Referred for further investigation	7

Family Planning

The Council continued its family planning service by arrangement with the Family Planning Association. A session continued to be held on Wednesday morning each week at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and the Council accepted financial responsibility for both examination and supplies for women referred on medical grounds.

During 1971 a total of 170 patients were referred with a cost to the Authority of £922.

Under the Urban Programme for Areas of Special Need, this Authority received a grant towards the expansion of the Domiciliary Family Planning service. Towards the end of the year under review a full time domiciliary family planning nurse was appointed, to commence duty in January, 1972.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Notification on Birth

The number of births notified in the County Borough during 1971 was as follows:—

	Live Births	Still Births
Domiciliary Births	246	—
Births in South Shields Maternity Hospital ...	<u>1459</u>	<u>27</u>
Less	1705	27
Born in South Shields Maternity Hospital to mothers not resident in the town	600	12
Add		
Born outside South Shields to mothers resident in the town	<u>302</u>	<u>1</u>
	1407	16

The institutions outside the County Borough where the births occurred were as follows:—

	Live Births	Still Births
Danesfield Maternity Hospital, Jarrow	273	—
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle ...	19	1
Sunderland Maternity Hospital	1	—
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead	3	—
Newcastle General Hospital	5	—
Willington Quay Maternity Hospital	1	—
	<u>302</u>	<u>1</u>

Places of Confinement

Table 8 on page 24 gives the place of confinement of South Shields births over the last ten years. The proportion of births taking place in institutions is increasing and is now 82.5%. Of these births 19.4% take place in Danesfield Maternity Home, which a general practitioner unit, and does not have all the facilities of a Maternity Hospital. It is therefore not suitable for cases considered to be in high risk groups.

Care of Premature Infants

During 1971 there were 94 live births of infants weighing 5½lbs or less at birth. Further details of these are given in Table 9 on page 25. Of the 16 stillbirths 10 were premature and were born in hospital.

Intention to Practise

Notification of Intention to Practise were received from 41 midwives during 1971 and of these 26 were in the maternity hospital and 15 in practise as domiciliary midwives.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The staff of the domiciliary midwifery service at the end of 1971 comprised the Non-Medical Supervisor and 14 full time midwives, of whom one was assigned to special baby care, and one part-time midwife.

Midwives attended a total of 246 domiciliary births in 1971, this being 103 fewer than in 1970. In addition 1124 patients were nursed on discharge from hospital before the tenth day. Of these 134 were discharged before the third day and 904 between the fourth and seventh day.

TABLE 8

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT (SOUTH SHIELDS COUNTY BOROUGH)

Year	NET LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				Still-Birth Rate	Percentage of Births in Hospitals
	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital *	Institutions	Total	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital*	Other Hospitals	Total		
1962	1,008	666 (317)	304	1,978	5	34 (20)	6	45	22.4	49.9
1963	895	710 (334)	387	1,992	7	30 (19)	5	42	20.5	55.7
1964	818	709 (351)	445	1,972	5	35 (28)	5	45	22.8	58.5
1965	739	757 (392)	431	1,927	5	22 (13)	5	32	16.3	62.0
1966	623	720 (384)	401	1,744	1	22 (23)	6	29	16.4	64.1
1967	571	717 (397)	413	1,701	2	19 (15)	2	23	13.4	66.7
1968	493	767 (437)	401	1,661	3	27 (11)	2	32	18.9	70.7
1969	424	752 (481)	348	1,524	5	12 (9)	6	23	14.0	71.1
1970	347	785 (594)	308	1,440	2	17 (11)	5	24	17.0	75.9
1971	246	859 (600)	302	1,407	—	15 (12)	1	16	11.3	82.5

* The figures in parenthesis refer to births occurring in the Maternity Hospital to mothers who are not resident in South Shields.

TABLE 9
PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														Premature Stillbirths		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a Nursing Home				Born at home or in a Nursing Home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28 days				
	Died				Died				Died				Total Births				
Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Born In Hospital	At Home or in Nursing Home
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
1 2lb 3oz (1000g) or less ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
2 Over 2lb 3oz up to and including 3lb 4oz (1001—1500g) ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—			
3 Over 3lb 4oz up to and including 4lb 6oz (1501—2000g) ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—			
4 Over 4lb 6oz up to and including 4lb 15oz (2001—2250g) ...	16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5 Over 4lb 15oz up to and including 5lb 8oz (2251—2500g) ...	51	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—			
6 Total ...	94	6	3	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—			

The total number of visits paid were as follows:

Maternity, nursing and post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	15,296
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	3,501
Visits re admission to Danesfield Maternity Unit			...	...	<u>63</u>
			Total		<u>18,860</u>

Maternity Outfits

Complete outfits were distributed to 395 expectant mothers during 1971 and 4 special outfits to mothers discharged early from maternity hospitals.

REPORT OF THE NON—MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES 1971

In line with Department of Health policy and the proposed plans for the re-organisation of The Health Service, the alignment of domiciliary Midwives to General practises has increased over the year. This alignment is not only administrative, but on a sound functional basis.

From the original pilot scheme in September 1966 comprising 4 practices and 11 General Practitioners, combined ante, peri and post-natal care is now occurring in 10 practises involving 23 General Practitioners. This constitutes approximately 60% of the General Practition Obstetricians in the town.

Many difficulties have been overcome by adjustments and personal communication. A common problem is one of adequate premise facilities to perpetuate the combined Clinics. We look to the future planning and erection of Health Centres to overcome this factor.

Full co-operation of professional colleagues is not enough without that of the patient herself and in some respect her family. The majority of women now realise the value of Health Education and its particular significance in the ante, peri and post-natal period. Sessions on preparation for parenthood have been well attended over the year. These classes include the practice and supervision of muscle control under the guidance of a trained physiotherapist, as well as educational talks related to pregnancy, labour and the post-natal period given by members of the midwifery staff. Advice on health and social problems is given at the Clinics and in the homes.

The number of domiciliary confinements are decreasing yearly but the number of ante-natal and post-natal visits are increasing. More ante-natal care is being provided by the General Practitioner and domiciliary midwife for patients booked for hospital confinement, and there has been an increase in the number of patients given an early discharge from hospital.

The establishment of midwives is no longer related to case loads but to the quality of care and education required in the ante and post-natal period. The standard of ante-natal care is a major factor in the outcome of the actual confinement.

In the post-natal period, daily supervision and advice on maternal and child care are steps to positive health. Mothers are encouraged to make use of the facilities available to them, e.g. the post-natal examination, cervical cytology and the child health clinics. Infants have been closely observed after birth for any deviation from the normal. Routine screening for phenylketonuria has been carried out on the 6th day of the infants life.

Close liaison has been maintained with the hospital regarding the early discharge of patients and the follow up of hospital clinic defaulters. The after care of babies discharged from the Special Baby Care Unit is closely followed by the midwife who attends the Unit twice weekly.

It is encouraging to note the dramatic decrease in the peri-natal mortality rate for South Shields. In previous years the local rate has always been above that of the national average for England and Wales.

In 1971 the local rate for stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life was 20 per 1,000 registered live and stillbirths whilst that of England and Wales was 22 per 1,000. The main causes of prematurity, respiratory distress syndrome and congenital abnormalities still persist, but with the increasing advance of technical knowledge and specialised skills in the care of the neonate, there should be further improvements in the future.

Post Graduate Courses

Four midwives attended G.I. refresher courses in compliance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

1 period of instruction on Family Planning

1 film on Estimation of Foetal Maturity

1 film on Examination of the Newborn

1 film on Rubella Vaccination

Midwife Teachers Diploma Course

The above course commenced at Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic in January 1971 and ran for the full academic year.

Two students on the course spent one week with the South Shields local authority to observe the various aspects of the Health and Social Services.

Visits To Schools

Talks on maternal and child care were given to teenage children by the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Nurse Training

In 1971 twenty-four nurses spent one day in the community on observation visits with the teaching midwives.

PART II Midwifery Training School

Two types of training have been offered over the year.

1. The complete Part II Midwifery training of six months district experience – completed by 4 pupil midwives.
2. The single period of midwifery training in conjunction with Princess Mary Maternity Hospital and taken by 28 pupil midwives in 1971.

The complete Part II midwifery training is now difficult to implement because of the statutory number of cases to be taken during this period. Applicants to this form of training have had to be limited. The policy of the Central Midwives Board does not perpetuate the six months district training in view of the present day pattern of the maternity services.

The single period of midwifery training giving the pupil a twelve week period on district, is geared to current trends. The success of this training has been due to the full co-operation of all concerned. I would like to thank professional colleagues involved in various fields of community care who have contributed to the training programme. It would have been a difficult and impossible task without their valuable assistance.

Senior Midwifery Officers from training establishments in Bradford, Hull and Warrington have visited the school, seeking information on the programme and functioning of the community care syllabus.

Talks have taken place with Regional Nursing Officers from the South West Metropolitan Board and Midwifery Officers from Reading and Lewisham.

The pupils themselves gain satisfaction from the more widely based programme of community care.

PART II Midwifery Training (6 months period on district)

In training 1st January 1971	...	...	...	4
New pupils during 1971...	...	...	...	2
In training 31st December 1971	...	...	...	2
No. of pupils entering examination	...	...	...	4
No. of pupils successful	...	...	...	4

Single Period of Midwifery Training (12 week period on district)

In Training January	—	February	...	5 pupils
March	—	May ...	...	11 pupils
June	—	August ...	...	6 pupils
September	—	November	...	6 pupils
In Training December 31st	...	...	...	5 pupils
Number of pupils taking final examination	...	...	...	33
Number of pupils successful in examination	...	...	...	30
Number of pupils failing examination	...	...	...	3
Number of pupils successful on further attempt	...	...	...	2

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR

Health Visiting Staff, December 1971 ... 15 Full Time
1 Part Time

Two Student Health Visitors obtained the Health Visitor's Certificate and commenced full-time Health Visiting in September 1971.

One Student Health Visitor was seconded for training at Newcastle Polytechnic in September 1971.

In Service Training was continued during 1971.

Refresher Courses

2 Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course at Bedford College, London in September 1971.

8 Health Visitors attended a half-day Refresher Course on screening tests of the hearing of babies.

4 Health Visitors attended a 1 day Training Course of screening tests of hearing of babies; both Courses were held at Tynemouth and Mr. R. G. Chaytor E.N.T. Consultant was the Instructor.

Field Work Instruction

Miss Hutton continued the supervision in practical field work of two Student Health Visitors from Newcastle Polytechnic.

Health Education

Health Education continued in seven senior schools during 1971. Health Visitors gave instruction in child care and general health education, to senior girls and boys, the instruction being given in the form of talks, discussions, practical demonstration and the use of films and flannelgraphs. One Health Visitor gave instruction in Child Care to senior girls taking "The Duke of Edinburgh" Award Course and to a group of the "Girls Brigade" of various ages.

Health Education displays in the Health Department were organised and presented by the Health Visitors, who made most of the posters and display material themselves, the subjects covered included Smoking and Health, Care of Feet, Diet and Teeth, Food Hygiene, Immunisation and Home Safety.

Flower Show

The Health Visitors arranged a display on "Food Hygiene" for the Annual Flower Show held in August.

Co-Ordination with General Practitioners

Eight Health Visitors worked on a co-ordinating basis with General Practitioners visiting the respective surgeries once a week for consultation on medical and social cases, as in previous years, and this continues to work well.

Co-Ordination with Hospitals

The Health Visitors work on monthly rota of visiting the Hospital as follows:—

- a. A social round on the Childrens Ward with the Paediatrician, Dr. M. Taylor each Monday afternoon.
- b. The special Baby Care Clinic at the General Hospital each Tuesday afternoon.
- c. Visiting the Chest Clinic every Tuesday afternoon to act as Social Worker to Chest Consultant.

Child Guidance Clinic

Health Visitors work on a 6 monthly rota to act as social worker to the above clinic, working with the visiting Psychiatrist and the school Psychologist.

Domiciliary Family Planning Visitor

The Domiciliary Family Planning Visitor from the Family Planning Association continued to work in close co-operation with the Health Visitors, who refer mothers who will not, or for some reason cannot attend the family planning Clinic; but are willing to have the Visitor call on them in their own home regarding family advice.

Medico Social Workers in Hospital

During the past year there have been many requests from the above workers, asking for the help of the Health Visitors with regard to discharged patients and their social needs, or for reports on home circumstances.

Cytology Sessions continued to be held regularly on alternate Thursday evenings.

Several national child development forms were completed for children in South Shields.

Immigrant notifications from air and sea ports were followed up by the Health Visitors, who advised on the necessity for Chest X-Ray and registration with a General Practitioner.

Playgroups and Child Minders

The numbers on the Register in December 1971—

Play Groups — 16

Child Minders — 18

This aspect of community care is now the responsibility of the Social Services Department. By mutual agreement between The Medical Officer of Health and the Director of Social Services, the Health visiting staff still continue the supervision in this field. Great care is taken in assessment of applicants and accommodation, before registration. After registration regular visits are paid by Health Visitors to ensure the wellbeing and care of the children.

At Risk and Handicapped Register

All children on these registers are given extra supervision by the Health Visitors.

Screening Tests of Hearing

All babies are offered a screen test of hearing after the age of 6 months. This testing is carried out by the Health Visitors. If any of the babies have attended the Special Care Clinic, a copy of the result of the test is sent to the paediatrician, Dr. M. Taylor, to be attached to the child's records at the Hospital.

Total number of Hearing Tests in 1971 — 1215

Re Tests — 27

Number referred to Medical Officer — 7

Accident Register

This register is kept to record all accidents to children 0 – 15 years of age who require hospital care during 1971. These were:—

Head Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eye Injuries i.e. with Bows & Arrows.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abrasions – lacerations –							
Accidental bumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Asphyxiation with a Plastic Bag				...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 256

The number of head injuries is very high, many of them due to falls from a bicycle and falls while climbing.

The number of children admitted to hospital due to poisoning remains high, these include ingestion of tablets prescribed for adults, laburnum seeds, other berries from parks and gardens etc., and drinking domestic cleansing materials.

The Health Visitors follow up each child discharged from Hospital and advise parents on these dangers.

During 1971 third year student nurses from South Shields General Hospital spent 1 day on the district with the Health Visitors, and newly enrolled student nurses from the training school visited and toured the Health Department on observation visits.

Social work and Residential care Students, from Newcastle Polytechnic also spent a day on the district with the Health Visitors.

Student Midwives and girls from senior schools taking the Child Care Course frequently visited the Child Health Clinics.

Mrs. Stewart occasionally gave talks to student midwives on the work of the Health Visitor and also had several interviews with student teachers doing a thesis on some aspect of the Health Visitors, or school nurses work.

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS							No. of cases
(1)	Children born in 1971	...	...	...	...	...	1381
(2)	Children born in 1970	...	...	...	...	...	1499
(3)	Children born 1966–1969	...	...	...	...	...	4807
(4)	Total number of children in lines 1–3	...	...	...	...	...	7687
(5)	Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	...	...	...	153
(6)	Number included in line (5) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	...	...	...	...	...	81
(7)	Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	...	...	12
(8)	Number included in line (7) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
(9)	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from Hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	198
(10)	Number included in line (9) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	25
(11)	Number of tuberculous households visited	...	...	...	...	...	58
(12)	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	138
(13)	Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	601

Report of the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service

This service has now become an integral part of the Health Department and a much closer co-operation with other sections has been achieved.

The following is a summary of the work during 1971:

	1971	1970
Patients on the books at 1st January	552	530
New Patients during the year	1223	1288
Medical	168	643
Surgical	293	329
Ear, Nose and Throat	8	12
Cerebral	116	89
Carcinoma	123	136
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	25	38
Diabetics	32	33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2
Maternal Complications	6	3
	<hr/> 1223	<hr/> 1288
New Patients over 65 years	832	869
Number of injections given	15857	14096
Total Number of visits	61739	61996
Total Attendance at Treatment Clinic	246	373

Staff situation at the beginning of 1971:

1 full time Superintendent
 1 full time Practical Work Instructor
 8 full time nurses
 8 part time nurses

Ancillary Staff

1 full time Bath Attendant
 3 part time Bath Attendants

Visits paid by Attendants for routine bathing, hair washing, helping patients to get up and dress etc., 7,426

This service has proved invaluable and is in ever-increasing demand. Approval was given to increase the establishment to the equivalent of four and a half full time attendants in 1972.

Marie Curie Service — Day and Night Nursing

This service is of inestimable value to patients in the terminal stages of malignant disease. The support of these Nurses in addition to the routine visits of Home Nurses is greatly appreciated by relatives as well as patients. At the beginning of the year the Nurses registered for casual work with the department were three. There was one resignation in September 1971.

Extra nursing care was given to 161 patients (1,183 hours). Several of these patients also received extra nourishment allowance.

Treatment Clinic

This service was recommenced at the beginning of April. Suitable patients being invited to attend the 'Clinic' for injections and dressings. This is held each Monday 9.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.

Number of attendances at the Clinic was 246 during eight months.

Sessions were discontinued in early November, very few patients being willing to attend during Winter.

Training

Two State Enrolled Nurses attended the Polytechnic, Newcastle on Tyne, for Home Nursing Training – day release for 10 weeks.

Both candidates were successful in the examination and now hold N.D.N.(E) Certificates.

Practical Work Instructors Course.

One State Registered Nurse with District Training attended Newcastle Polytechnic for two weeks in June, for training as a Practical Work Instructor. This is not a certificated course, but very useful for experienced field workers.

Hospital and Social Work Students

27 Student Nurses and 9 Social Work Students spent one morning during their training, visiting with Home Nurses on routine calls.

Health Education

Several talks on Home Nursing have been given to various organisations in the town, apart from the opportunities for health education arising in work situations.

With the forthcoming General Practise attachment scheme in view, the Superintendent has been visiting Health Centres in the surrounding areas and attending meetings for discussions, compiling information for probable use in the near future.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A copy of the schedule followed is on page 38.

Vaccination Against Measles

The number of children vaccinated against measles during 1971 was 386 children under the age of 5, 21 children aged 5 and over.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year are given below.

	Under 1yr.	1–4yrs.	5–15yrs.	Total
Primary Vaccination ...	1	377	38	416
Re-vaccination	—	3	21	24
Total	1	380	59	440

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out in the past five years.

			1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Under 1 year	(a) ...	...	71	73	12	14	1
	(b) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	(a) ...	...	535	557	380	480	377
	(b) ...	...	6	6	9	12	3
5—15 years	(a) ...	...	29	35	29	68	38
	(b) ...	...	12	32	11	27	21
Totals	(a) ...	...	635	665	421	562	416
	(b) ...	...	18	38	20	39	24

- (a) Primary Vaccination
- (b) Re-vaccination

Percentage of children under 5 years protected 37%.

In July 1971 on the advice of the Department of Health and Social Security smallpox vaccination and re-vaccination was discontinued as a routine procedure in childhood.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1971 was 1153 and a further 1144 received reinforcing doses. The following table gives further details.

	Children born in the year(s)					Others under 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964/67		
Primary Doses	20	869	181	35	43	5	1153
Reinforcing doses	—	—	18	6	1116	4	1144
Totals	20	869	199	41	1159	9	2297

Of the children aged 1—4 years approximately 77% have completed courses of primary vaccination.

Pertussis Immunisation

Some 1106 children under 5 years of age were protected against whooping cough, either singly or in combination with other antigens.

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against tetanus, either singly or in combination with other antigens, was continued for both children under 5 years and children attending school. As in previous years, the policy of ensuring that older school children were given primary courses of protection against tetanus was implemented.

The number of children who received a primary course of immunisation was 1122 under five years and 454 school children. Reinforcing doses were also given to 272 children under five years and 908 school children.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table gives details of the number of persons protected against poliomyelitis during 1971.

	Under 5 Years	5 – 15 Years	Total
Primary Vaccinations completed 1971 ...	1125	32	1157
Reinforcing dose 	275	854	1129

It is estimated that by the end of the year 80% of children under five years and 72.5% of children aged 5 – 15 years, had received a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Vaccination against German Measles

The 1219 senior girls born between 1st April 1958 to 31st December 1959 were vaccinated against German Measles.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION PROGRAMME

Age	Prophylactic	Interval	Notes
4 months	Diph/Tet/Pert and Oral Polio (first dose) Diph/Tet/Pert and Oral Polio (second dose) Diph/Tet/Pert and Oral Polio (third dose)	6 – 8 weeks 6 months	If this spacing is followed, the boosting dose of triple vaccine and poliomyelitis vaccine previously recommended to be given in the second year of life is unnecessary
6 months			
12 months			
13–14 mths.	Measles Vaccine	4 weeks	To be offered routinely after completion of basic course of Diph/Tet/Pert/Polio. Four weeks should normally be allowed to lapse between the administration of measles vaccine and any other vaccine or a tuberculin test.
5 years (or near school entry)	Diph/Tet and Oral Polio		Reinforcement should be offered at or near school entry.
11 years	BCG Vaccination	At least 4 weeks after other vaccines and no other vaccine for three months.	
12 years	Rubella vaccination		Offered to girls on entry into senior schools
15–19 years (at school leaving)	Polio Tetanus Toxoid		Reinforcement should be offered at or near school leaving.

Ambulance Service

The following is a statement of the work of the Ambulance Service during 1971.

Patients

Removals to or from addresses in South Shields	40498
Removals to or from addresses outside South Shields	<u>19667</u>
Total Patients	<u>60165</u>

This is an increase in the total patients carried when compared with 1970 (58229)

Journeys

Journeys with patients in South Shields	19241
Journeys with patients outside South Shields	6280
Accidents and emergencies	2074
Midwives with analgesia apparatus	61
Other journeys	<u>190</u>
Total	<u>27846</u>

Mileage in South Shields	112594
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Mileage outside South Shields	<u>117790</u>
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Total	<u>230384</u>
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The comparable figure for 1970 was 215646

Costs

The costs of the service for the year ended 31st March 1972 was £83433 which gives a unit cost of 36p per vehicle per mile. Corresponding figures for the previous year were £76127 at 35p per vehicle per mile.

In 1971 each journey averaged 8.3 miles and 2.2 patients carried.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff comprised a Superintendent, four controllers and twenty-seven driver/attendants, one motor mechanic, one labourer and one night telephone operator.

New Vehicles

Two new vehicles were received into service during the year.

Emergency Calls

During 1971 there was a total of 2074 emergency calls compared with 2047 calls in 1970.

The arrangements whereby the South Shields Ambulance Service provides emergency cover to the Whitburn and Cleadon areas on behalf of the Durham County Ambulance Service continued during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER—CARE

Sick Room Equipment

During 1971 a total of 696 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being cared for in their own homes. Most of the equipment is issued from the Stanhope Parade Clinic but some items are also available at the Boldon Lane Clinic. The articles provided were as follows:—

Bedpans	111	Feeding cups	13
Backrests	80	Rubber Bed pans	5
Rubber Sheets	74	Commodes	54
Air cushions	65	Hospital Beds	3
Bottles	97	Tripod sticks	24
Invalid chairs	44	Elbow Sticks	8
Leg cages	20	Walking aids	31
Dunlop mattresses	1	Other articles	66
Total 696			

The arrangements for issue of incontinence pads for those patients requiring them were continued. These pads are issued by the home nurses and the vast majority are used by patients who are already receiving home nursing care.

In addition to the incontinence pads protective clothing for incontinent ambulant patients were also made available.

Approximately 10,000 incontinence pads and protective garments were issued during the year.

Chiropody

The demand for this invaluable service continued during 1971.

Handicapped and blind persons continued to attend for treatment at the John Wright Centre together with the elderly from the district.

Having clinics in different areas of the town has been appreciated by the elderly, for some it means a short bus journey instead of two buses and for others a short walk instead of a bus journey.

The number of people taking advantage of the service increases and although there are two full time Chiropodists employed there has been little reduction in the waiting lists or the time between appointments.

The Old Peoples Welfare Committee continued to offer treatment to old people including domiciliary visits. A chiropodist who had held an appointment with this Committee for nearly 20 years resigned in July because of ill health. Consequently the total number of patients treated showed a reduction compared with 1970. In the year ended 31st March 1972 a grant of £1,700 was given by the Council for this purpose.

A chiropody service is also provided for the elderly in the residential homes.

A summary of the work carried out over the past five years is given in the following table:—

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total attendances... ..	5202	6541	8187	7906	6935
Patients treated by chirop- odist at patient's home ...	235	278	397	406	458
Total number of patients treated	1889	2012	2513	2758	2544

Cervical Cytology

During the year 590 patients were examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic. No highly suspicious or positive smears were found but 21 persons were found to have minor gynaecological conditions. Twenty-three cytology sessions were held during the year.

Flouridation of Water Supplies

This topic has been considered several times by the Town Council who resolved that they did not wish to take part in any scheme involving the addition of flouride to water supplies. There has been no amendment to that resolution during 1971.

Health Education

Health Education is an essential part of any preventive service. Local health Authorities have power under section 28 of the N.H.S. Act 1946 to undertake health education as one aspect of their powers to make arrangements to prevent illness. In addition, local authorities have powers under section 179 of the Public Health Act 1936 to arrange for the dissemination of information relating to matters of health or disease by the various means at their disposal, for example films and lectures.

The subjects on which more health education is needed are risks of smoking, sex education, dental health, overweight and the need for physical exercise, and the early diagnosis of certain types of cancer. Health education should be developed in schools, thus requiring close co-operation between health and education departments in local authorities and the central government.

In 1971 the comprehensive programme of health education followed the pattern of previous years in seven senior schools in the town. In addition six senior schools participated in the Child Care Course as prescribed by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare.

The number of schools and individual school children requesting special information or talks on various subjects appears to be increasing. All staff are encouraged to participate and we are fortunate in having some members who take a special interest in health education.

The practise of providing all school entrants with toothbrush kits continued throughout the year and the opportunity taken of inviting the parents to the school for a short talk on dental health and oral hygiene.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

The Department maintained its policy of trying to foster better relationships among the three branches of the National Health Service and a summary of the ways in which this is being done is given hereunder.

Co-operation with the Hospitals

During the year a clinic for subnormal persons of all ages continued to be held at the Diagnostic Centre with Dr. W.H.K. Carpenter in charge. The close co-operation which has existed for many years between the Health and Welfare Department and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital was ensured by the social work staff attending the clinic.

Mr. G. Rhys Evans, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon holds a monthly clinic at Stanhope Parade and the local authority audiometrician is in attendance. Children coming to this clinic are mostly school children but pre-school children also attend.

The part time geriatric day centre at Boldon Lane Clinic and at Wenlock Lodge Community Centre mentioned in previous reports continued to provide social care and medical supervision for elderly persons discharged from hospital. Local authority and hospital staff work harmoniously in these centres.

The Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent Health Visitor lecture to student nurses at the hospital, whilst student nurses spend some time observing the local authority nursing services and paying observation visits to the day nurseries child health centres and former junior training centre.

The Principal School Dental Officer continued to attend clinical sessions at the Dental Hospital, Newcastle, and found this of great benefit in keeping abreast of the latest developments and techniques.

There is an interchange between local authority and hospital medical staff; a local authority medical officer attends the special care and premature baby unit at the General Hospital once a week and a hospital medical officer takes a weekly child health clinic at Boldon Lane Clinic.

The health visitor is a valuable link between hospital and home and whilst she is able to supply useful information on social and environmental conditions to the hospital staff, she can also pay follow-up visits to the patients after discharge from hospital.

Health visitors on rota attend ward rounds on the children's ward and the premature baby clinic at South Shields General Hospital.

One health visitor, who is jointly employed by Durham County Council, Sunderland and South Shields County Borough Council acts as social worker and contact tracer for the special treatment clinics at Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Diagnostic Centre, South Shields, under the direction of the Consultant Venereologist Colonel B. Levy.

All close contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis are followed up by health visitors. The health visitors also make visits to the patients' homes and give advice and guidance on any medical or social problems which may occur. To ensure close co-operation between health visitor and chest clinic, the health visitors on a three monthly rota, visit the chest clinic at the Diagnostic Centre weekly.

One of the local authority domiciliary midwives is allocated to the special care and premature baby unit and follows up the babies discharged from this unit.

The Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, has been kept informed of all tetanus immunisations.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and representatives of the Local Medical Committee and of the local division of the B.M.A. are co-opted members of the Health Services Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Regional Liaison Committee, composed of the officers of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board and Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities in the region.

For some years there has been a policy of co-ordination between health visitors and general practitioners, eight health visitors being allocated to eight practises.

This is not a full time attachment; the health visitors visit the surgeries regularly and act as liaison officer between the doctor and other members of the health visiting staff.

In one group practice, a health visitor gives health education talks to all expectant mothers attending an ante-natal clinic at the surgery.

Domiciliary midwives are attached to ten general practices of twenty-three doctors and this arrangement is operating successfully.

The Home Nursing Service, because of the nature of its work, is in daily contact with both hospital and general practitioner services and has excellent co-operation with both.

The Maternity Liaison Committee forms a link between all three branches of the service in the midwifery field and has been useful in providing an opportunity for discussing difficulties encountered and ways of ensuring co-ordination and co-operation among the three branches.

It is hoped that in the near future health centres will be built in the Borough so that the services of general practitioners and the local health authority will be even more fully integrated.

Towards the end of the year, plans for full attachment of all nursing services were under discussion.

PART III

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification and Deaths

Epidemiology

Notes on Certain Infectious
Diseases

Hospital Admissions

Laboratory Examinations

Tuberculosis

Venereal Disease

TABLE A — Confirmed Cases and Registered Deaths of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1971.

	Age Groups													
	All Ages		Under 1		1 — 2		3 — 4		5 — 9		10 — 14		15 — 24	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	20	—	6	—	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	15	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	138	—	15	—	21	—	38	—	50	—	9	—	4	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	59	—	3	—	14	—	22	—	6	—	2	—	6	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	13	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10	3
Non Respiratory ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	2	—
Total ...	317	5	23	—	43	—	73	—	95	—	23	—	18	—
													15	4
													10	1

TABLE B — Seasonal Incidence of Notification 1971

Diseases	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	7	3	5	35
Whooping Cough ...	2	3	3	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	15
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	26	18	34	19	9	5	8	4	3	2	2	8	138
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	7	26	12	7	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	59
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (infective and post infectious) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	5
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	13
Opthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	5	8	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	32
Non-respiratory ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Infective Jaundice ...	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	4	1	17
Total ...	46	61	61	33	21	13	16	8	13	16	11	18	317

TABLE C — Comparative Notifications for the Past Ten Years.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	15	69	234	67	39	15	12	12	19	35
Whooping Cough	66	84	54	9	126	8	11	23	51	15
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	494	2050	836	1170	1363	236	2487	29	829	138
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Pneumonia										
Influenzal	9	26	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Primary	93	119	85	86	37	47	34	—	—	—
Dysentery	30	31	107	13	85	15	130	128	30	77
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (infective and post infectious)	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
*Erysipelas	2	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	4	1	3	—	1	1	2	5
Food Poisoning	4	5	20	12	11	4	20	15	5	15
*Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis										
Respiratory	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31	28	32
Non-respiratory	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3	5	3
†Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	108	21	17
Total combined incidence	829	2529	1427	1426	1738	381	2956	350	993	337

* Figures to 30 September 1968 only
† Figures from 1 October 1968 only

Notes on Certain Infectious Diseases

Scarlet Fever

Confirmed cases number 35, compared with 19 in 1970. The cases occurred in the first and last quarters of the year.

Whooping Cough

The number of accepted cases was 15, compared with 51 in 1970 and most of the cases were in the 3–9 age group.

Measles

The total number notified was 138, compared with 829 in 1970. Most of the cases were in the age group 3–9 and the majority of the cases occurred in the first quarter of the year.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified for the tenth year in succession.

Diphtheria

There were no cases of diphtheria notified for the twentieth successive year.

Encephalitis

There were no cases of encephalitis notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

There were five cases of meningococcal infection notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

A total of 15 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of these 13 were confirmed. No connection between the cases was traced.

Dysentery

A total of 77 cases were reported during the year and 59 cases were confirmed bacteriologically. There was an outbreak in the Day Nursery at Beach Road in the first quarter of the year and admissions were temporarily suspended.

Infective Hepatitis

A total of 17 cases were reported during the year and the incidence was evenly spread over the year.

Hospital Treatment

During 1971 five cases of notifiable infectious disease from South Shields were treated in hospital as follows:

	General Hospital South Shields	Walkergate Hospital Newcastle Upon Tyne
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—
Dysentery	3	1

Laboratory Examinations

During the year 1211 faeces specimens were pathologically examined for the Health Department in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications for tuberculosis was 35 compared with 34 in 1970.

Notifications

During 1971 there were 35 cases notified as follows —

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory	24	8	32
Non-respiratory	1	2	3

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	—	—	—
2—4 years ...	—	—	1	—
5—9 years ...	2	3	—	—
10—14 years ...	—	—	—	—
15—19 years ...	1	—	—	—
20—24 years ...	—	2	—	—
25—34 years ...	2	—	—	1
35—44 years ...	3	—	—	—
45—54 years ...	7	2	—	—
55—64 years ...	1	—	—	—
65—75 years ...	7	1	—	1
75 years ...	1	—	—	—

The notification rate was 0.35 per 1,000 of the population — 0.32 respiratory and 0.03 non-respiratory.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified or ascertained during each of the past ten years is as follows:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Notified:										
Respiratory	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31	29	32
Non-respiratory	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3	5	3
Not Notified:										
Respiratory	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	110	115	85	63	68	52	47	34	34	35
Notification rate	0.97	1.02	0.78	0.58	0.63	0.47	0.43	0.29	0.32	0.35

A comparison of the notification rates for the neighbouring authorities is as follows:—

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
South Shields CB	0.32	0.03
Gateshead CB	1.01	0.00
Sunderland CB	0.51	0.06
Newcastle upon Tyne CB	0.24	0.08
Tynemouth CB	0.20	0.04
Durham County	0.19	0.03
Northumberland County	0.12	0.02

Mortality

Respiratory tuberculosis caused 3 deaths during 1971. There were 2 non-respiratory deaths recorded.

This represents a death rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.00 for 1970.

The death rate for South Shields from tuberculosis during the past ten years was as follows:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Respiratory ...	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.06
Non-respiratory	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

The following table shows the death rates of neighbouring authorities from all forms of tuberculosis.

	Respiratory	Non Respiratory
South Shields CB	0.06	0.02
Gateshead CB	1.00	0.00
Sunderland CB	0.03	0.00
Newcastle upon Tyne CB	0.05	0.00
Tynemouth CB	0.00	0.00
Durham County	0.02	0.00
Northumberland County	0.02	0.02

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

The routine programme of tuberculin testing of school entrants by means of the Heaf Test was carried out during the year. A total of 1,636 children were tested 1,378 were negative and 210 had a positive reaction.

Of the positive reactors, 170 had previously been given BCG and the number of natural conversions was therefore 40. This gives a new incidence of new positive reaction as 2.4%. All positive reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic at the Diagnostic Centre for further investigation. No cases of tuberculosis were notified from this group.

BCG Vaccination (11 year olds)

In accordance with the policy of previous years, BCG vaccination was offered to children during their first year in senior schools.

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,635
No. of consents received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458
Percentage of consents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.17
Number who had previously had BCG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Number tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467
Number found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with BCG)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Percentage of children found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with BCG)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
Number vaccinated with BCG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085
Number x-rayed by mass x-ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Number requiring further investigation after mass x-ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number found to be tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

All positive reactors were followed up by a health visitor or school nurse and full details of all positive reactors were notified to the family doctor.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Diagnostic Centre, General Hospital, and I am indebted to Colonel B. Levy, Physician in Charge, for the following report:

“I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the Special Clinic of South Shields.

I regret to report that for the second year running the registration of new patients (724) shows an increase in all forms of sexually transmitted diseases. 119 patients were found to be infected with gonorrhoea. There were 2,760 attendances at the Clinic during the year compared with 2,032 in 1970.

Number of South Shields patients treated at Newcastle	...	...	36
Number of South Shields patients treated at Sunderland	...	...	26

Syphilis

15 patients were treated for this infection, compared with 5 in 1970.

Merchant Navy

187 seamen attended for treatment. Three were found to be infected with syphilis and 33 with gonorrhoea.

The report includes a summary of the work undertaken by the part time health visitor to the clinic.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the valuable help provided by the Laboratory Services of South Shields General Hospital, Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital."

The following table shows in detail the new cases dealt with at the South Shields Clinic for the first time during each of the past ten years:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Syphilis ...	15	17	9	13	13	12	15	15	5	15
Gonorrhoea	119	108	71	43	84	110	98	67	107	119
Others ...	354	347	329	300	327	396	414	409	438	590
TOTAL ...	488	472	409	355	424	518	527	491	550	724

Total Attendances

Year	Total	Male	Female
1962	3175	2081	1094
1963	2948	2024	924
1964	2615	1849	766
1965	1736	1288	488
1966	1830	1306	524
1967	1989	1347	642
1968	2086	1476	610
1969	1631	1266	365
1970	2032	1692	340
1971	2760	2000	760

South Shields Cases under treatment at other centres

	New Cases	Total Attendances
Newcastle ...	36	75
Sunderland ...	26	92

Gonorrhoea under Age Groups

	Under 16	16 & 17	18 & 19	20 — 24	25 & Over	Total
Male	1	4	11	26	44	86
Female	1	3	9	11	9	33
Total	2	7	20	37	53	119

Merchant Navy — New Cases

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	LG	Urethritis	NVT	NVD	Total
U.K.	2	18	2	23	18	65	128
Europe ...	—	4	—	1	2	6	13
Asia	1	3	—	3	4	11	22
Mediterranean	—	4	—	4	—	3	11
Africa ...	—	3	—	4	—	5	12
West Indies ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Report on Contact Tracing

Visits — 20 visits were made to Syphilitic patients
 43 visits were made to Gonorrhoea patients
 8 visits were made to N.V.D. patients
 20 visits were made to contacts

20 visits were made to 11 contacts named by patients attending the clinic and being treated for gonorrhoea, of these:

1 was found to have secondary syphilis
 5 were diagnosed gonorrhoea
 4 were diagnosed Non V.C.
 1 was not traced

Contact Slips:

72 were issued
 4 were diagnosed syphilis
 30 patients attended with gonorrhoea
 14 patients attended and were diagnosed non VD.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Examinations

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

In-Service Training

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY SCHEMES

The following table shows the number of medical questionnaires received and medical examinations carried out during 1971 by the medical staff of the Health Department —

Categories	1971	
	Male	Female
For other departments within the local authority	*Q 86 M 39	98 13
Health Department	Q 4 M 1	7 2
Teacher & Teacher Candidates	M 68	95
Special Examinations	M 22	12
Examinations for other authorities	M 6	—

Q — Medical questionnaire

M — Medical examinations

* — Includes for Social Services Department

Q 7 31
M — 6

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 — Section 47 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT ACT 1951

It was again unnecessary to use these powers during the year.

In-Service Training

I am pleased to report that it has been the policy of this Authority to look favourably on in-service training. The clerical staff have been given the opportunity to attend day release and evening classes in order to pursue courses leading to the Local Geovernment Training Board Examinations. It is hoped that all Ambulance Driver/Attendants will soon have completed the six week course of initial training or derive benefit from the shorter refresher courses which are being held at the Ambulance Training School at Newcastle upon Tyne. One member of staff attended the Ambulance Training Instructors Course.

This Authority continued the policy of sponsoring health visitor students each year for health visitor training and it is pleasing to note that both students were successful in their examinations. Members of the nursing staff were permitted to attend various refresher and retraining courses, i.e. midwives refresher course and Management Courses for Senior Nursing staff. One member of the nursing staff also attended the Practical Work Instructors Course for District Nursing.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors were permitted to have day release in order to qualify as Public Health Inspectors and some staff were given the opportunity to gain the R.S.H. Diploma in Air Pollution Control.

The encouragement given to members of staff to up-date their knowledge and obtain higher qualifications is appreciated — a policy which will not only benefit the officer but the community of South Shields.

PART V

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Water Supply etc.

Housing

Food and Drugs Control

Atmospheric Pollution

Provision of Factories Acts

Rodent and Pest Control

**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Mr. R. V. Robinson, D.M.A., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Water Supply

An adequate and constant supply of chlorinated water is provided by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company and chemical and bacteriological reports show the water to be wholesome.

All the houses in the town have a piped water supply though a few still remain in scheduled clearance areas which are served only by a standpipe in the yard.

The water supply to the area is a blended one taking in the much softer supply from the Derwent reservoir as well as the harder well water and a typical analysis of the mixed supply as drawn from the mains is as follows:—

pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2
Total Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 p.p.m.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 p.p.m.
Free Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	trace p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5 p.p.m.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05 p.p.m.
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 p.p.m.
Non-carbonate hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 p.p.m.
Carbonate hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 p.p.m.
Lead less than	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02 p.p.m.
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02 p.p.m.
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trace
Appearance and colour less than 5° hazen	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and almost colourless
Smell and taste	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	None

Fluoride Content

The naturally occurring fluoride content of the mixed supply as in the mains has continued at 0.4 to 0.5 as in recent years; no fluoride is added.

Bacterial Quality

In order to ensure a satisfactory bacterial quality, the water is chlorinated before it enters the distribution system.

As a routine precaution both the water Undertakers and the Public Health Inspectorate have taken regular samples from many different points in the area during the year.

The department was responsible for taking 103 samples in this period and of

these, five only were reported as being doubtful. Subsequent repeat samples however from the same five sources taken after the mains had been flushed to remove any traces of contaminants, were found to be quite satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The circumstances of drainage and sewage disposal continue as before; discharge is to the river and the sea without treatment.

The proposals of the Tyneside Joint Sewerage Board for centralised sewage purification and disposal for its twenty constituent authorities are under consideration by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Swimming Baths

The public swimming bath in the Borough continues to give good service and, in addition, the trainer pools at seven schools are in regular use. All are visited at frequent intervals to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the water and for the purpose of collecting samples for bacteriological examination. One-hundred and seventy-eight such samples were examined during the year out of which two only were reported as unsatisfactory. Investigations into the circumstances brought to light the fact that there had been a minor breakdown on the water filtering plant. Once detected, this had been promptly repaired and no further trouble had been experienced.

Pet Animals Act 1951

Five applications for renewal of licences for the sale of pet animals were granted during the year. Three licences were in respect of shops and two for stalls in the market. All were inspected on several occasions during the year and, except for a few minor infringements, which were corrected as soon as they were pointed out to the proprietors, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and feeding stuffs are sold by a limited number of shops in the Borough and mainly bought in small amount by private individuals for local allotment use. Stockists themselves are usually found to carry only small amounts of a narrow range of products but nevertheless nine samples were obtained and submitted for analysis.

Two samples were reported as not complying with the permitted variation of the ingredients allowed by the regulations. In both cases the remaining stocks in the retailers hands were insufficient to enable a fair formal sample to be taken and letters of advice and caution were sent to the retailers and the manufacturers.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Fifteen traders applied during the year to have their names retained on the Local Authority's list entitling them to sell Part II poisons. All the premises were inspected before approval was granted and arrangements generally were found to be satisfactory.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

In general, the trend of the year's work has not altered significantly from previous years. More than one third of the total number of registered premises were inspected, and a good proportion of these had more than one inspection in order to check on compliance with notices of contraventions served. Staffing shortages have again created difficulties in maintaining our programme; during the latter part of the year, for example, only two inspectors were engaged on this work, and then for

part of their time only.

At the end of the year 1,097 premises were registered with the local authority, this figure being an increase of 19 over the total for the previous year. The number of registered premises has fluctuated only slightly since the introduction of the Act, although the inevitable change of occupiers, especially in the smaller type of retail shops, produces a considerable number of new registrations each year. In fact 73 premises were removed from the register and 92 new registrations received. The number of persons employed in premises covered by the Act rose by 172 to 7290.

Visits for all purposes numbered 740 and 397 premises received a general inspection, these latter resulting in 195 notices being served for 909 contraventions found. One hundred and sixty-seven notices were found to have been complied with, there being a total of 964 contraventions rectified. Sixty interviews were held with employers.

Accidents

It was stated last year that a light but consistent decline had become apparent in the number of accidents reported, and this authority had produced printed information on the circumstances which require the notification of accidents. These together with lists of minimum contents of first aid boxes have been given to occupiers of premises. The use of these leaflets since last year appears to have had some beneficial results as the number of accidents notified has risen substantially from 35 last year to 47. An alternative answer, of course, is that a greater number of accidents occurred this year.

Of the 47 accidents notified during the year 6 were found to be not notifiable and 9 were forwarded to other authorities. Visits of enquiry were made in 13 of the cases notified either to obtain further information or to offer advice on matters which could reduce the risk of further accidents from the same cause. One accident was fully investigated because of the nature of the circumstances reported.

In this instance the accident occurred in the cellar of a public house and involved a portable electrically-driven beerpump. The male employee took hold of the pump unit with the intention of moving it to a different position and received an electric shock which threw him against a nearby beer tank, his shoulder coming into contact with a projecting tubular handle. The accident notification indicated that the employee's shoulder had been fractured in two places, but later medical diagnosis revealed that the injuries were less severe. The beerpump was one of several which were placed at random on the floor of the cellar and which were moved around as required. The electrical connection to the unit consisted of a flexible lead from a threepin socket outlet and at the time of the accident the motor was said to be switched on but not running, being operated by hydraulic pressure. Examination of the electrical connections was said to have exposed a detached earth lead in the plug, and it is considered that a fault must have developed in the electric motor, although this had been replaced prior to notification of the accident.

The situation was improved by the adoption (in part) by the Brewery of the informal advice given by this authority.

No particular problems have been encountered during the year so far as food slicing machines are concerned. Only one accident involving such a machine was reported and this referred to a shop assistant who sustained a cut finger whilst cleaning the stationary blade of a horizontal food slicing machine.

The Department of Employment have asked for information on any experiences in dealing with mechanical handling of goods in particular classes of premises such as warehouses. On this specific subject it can only be said that belt conveyors especially can present certain problems in determining the extent to which safeguarding is necessary to render the machine safe in all respects. A wide variety of such conveyors are encountered, of equally varied vintage, and applying a remedy often involves a prolonged discussion with the contract engineer on technical lines. Inevitably the owner does not always fully appreciate the need for the safeguards required.

Hoists and Lifts

Five 'adverse' reports were received of inspections of lifts by competent persons and in each case after inspection a written notification was sent to the appropriate person requesting information as to the action proposed to comply with the defects indicated. Although in most cases the items requiring attention are able to be checked by visual examination during the inspections carried out, it is felt that in such cases where specified faults cannot be readily checked a written assurance to the effect that these faults have been rectified is an acceptable alternative.

One unusual situation which was encountered was the completion, at the beginning of the year, of a mechanically operated goods hoist in a newly constructed shop premises. An inspection was carried out shortly afterwards and the following conditions found. The goods hoist consisted of a mechanically operated platform lift intended to work at 3 landing levels within 2 floors of the building. A clear space of several inches existed between the edges of the platform and the sides of the shaft, this being necessary to clear the various projecting beams and electrical conduits. Access to the lift at each landing level was afforded by means of wooden-framed double doors, panelled with heavy gauge wire mesh and held closed by means of tower bolts only. The movement of the lift was controlled by a simple push button at each landing level. The maximum safe working load was not indicated. As a result of the service of a notice of contraventions some remedial measures were attempted, including partial lining of the interior of the shaft and an ineffectual attempt at providing an electrical interlock to the landing doors. A meeting, attended by a representative of the owner and by a lift engineer, was held on the premises to clarify the modifications necessary, but throughout the year the lift has not been able to be used with safety, and assurances have been received that the lift is not in use. Occasional confirmatory checks have, of course, been made to the premises to determine this point.

Analysis of reported accidents by type of injury.

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Burns and Scalds	—	—	—	—	—
Broken Bones	—	5	—	5	10
Sprains and strains	1	2	1	2	6
Bruising	1	1	—	5	7
Cuts	—	—	—	9	9
Amputation	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	8	1	21	32

Analysis of reported accidents by causation.

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Struck by falling object	—	1	—	2	3
Vehicle in motion	—	1	—	—	1
Machinery (powered)	—	—	—	1	1
Machinery (non-powered)	—	—	—	—	—
Falls one level to another	—	—	—	3	3
Falls on fixed stairs	—	2	—	3	5
Falls on same level	—	1	—	5	6
Stepping on/striking against object	1	—	—	2	3
Handling Goods	1	1	1	3	6
Hand tools	—	1	—	—	1
Others	—	—	—	2	2
Electric Shock	—	1	—	—	1
Total	2	8	1	21	32

Analysis of reported accidents by type of premises

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Office	—	1	—	—	1
Retail Shop	2	—	1	4	7
W.D. & W.	—	4	—	1	5
Catering Establishment	—	3	—	16	19
Fuel Storage Depot	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	8	1	21	32

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	22	86	5	—
2. Factories not included in (1) where section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	284	2	1	—
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	16	1	—	—
Totals	322	89	6	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	To HMF Inspector	By HMF Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	14	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—

Outworkers

Two outworkers have been notified during the year and were found to be engaged in attaching labels to plastic bottles. On inspection of the homes concerned conditions were found to be satisfactory and the carrying out of the works there involved no risk to the health of the occupants.

Food Control

Although consumer protection has become a popular topic only in recent years it can be considered that food control is a specialised form which has been exercised by public health authorities for a considerable time.

To ensure the consumer receives pure and wholesome food, control is exercised over the whole range of production or manufacture and distribution. Strict standards of hygiene are required of premises and personnel, and foodstuffs must conform to the many and varied requirements relating to fitness for consumption, composition, preservatives, colouring and other additives, and labelling.

This requires the inspection of manufacturing or processing, storage and retail premises and of transport vehicles and stalls; the registration or licensing of premises where certain specified activities are carried on; the inspection of foods and the sampling of foods for chemical and bacteriological investigation.

Samples taken for chemical analysis

Samples taken this year for general chemical analysis numbered 207 of which 18 were reported on adversely.

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken				No. Unsatisfactory
Meat Products	67	11
Fish Products	7	1
Milk and Cream	17	—
Icecream	4	—
Cheese	6	1
Beverages	25	5
Fats	3	—
Dried Fruit and Vegetables	4	—
Bread	1	—
Vinegar	2	—
Miscellaneous	71	—

Details of the unsatisfactory samples and action taken are as follows:—

F1	Pork Sausage	F	Contained only 56.8% meat. Regulations require minimum of 65%	Formal Sample F/125 taken — Satisfactory.
F2	Fish Cakes	F	Contained only 15.6% fish. Regulations require minimum of 35%	Formal Sample F/114 taken — Satisfactory
F12	Smoked Medium fat processed cheese	I	Contained 49.7% moisture. Regulations require that moisture content should not exceed 48%	Cheese was imported. Letter of Caution sent to Importer.

F27 Export Shandy	I	Contained only 0.8% proof spirit. Should be between 1.5 and 2.0%	Formal Sample F66 taken
F66 Export Shandy	F	Contained only 0.85% proof spirit. Should be between 1.5 and 2.0%	Letter of caution sent to manufacturer.
F113 Export Amba Shandy	I	Contained 2.8% proof spirit. Should be between 1.5 and 2.0%.	Formal Sample F174 taken.
F130 Pork Sausage	I	Contained only 55.1% meat. Regulations require minimum of 65%	Formal Sample F190 taken
F132 Pork Sausage	I	Contained only 61.4% meat. Regulations require minimum of 65%	Formal Sample F189 taken
F164 Beef Pie	I	Weighed 6.30 oz and contained only 1.39 oz of meat. Should be 1.5 oz.	Formal Sample F203 taken — Satisfactory
F165 Meat & Potato Pastie	I	Contained only 9.6% meat. Regulations require minimum of 12.5%	Formal Sample F204 taken — Satisfactory
F171 Steak and Kidney Pie	I	Contained only 17.6% meat. Regulations require minimum of 25%	Formal Sample F206 taken
F174 Export Amba Shandy	F	Contained 2.6% proof spirit. Should be between 1.5 and 2%	Letter of caution sent to manufacturer
F179 Mince Pie	I	Weighed 6.66oz and contained only 1.46oz meat. Regulations require minimum of 1.5oz.	Letter of caution sent to manufacturer
F189 Pork Sausage	F	Contained only 64.5% meat. Regulations require minimum of 65%	Letter of caution sent to manufacturer
F190 Pork Sausage	F	Contained only 62% meat. Regulations require minimum of 65%	Letter of cautions sent to manufacturer
F202 Lemonade & Beer Shandy	I	Contained only 1% proof spirit. Should be between 1.5 and 2%	Advisory letter sent to manufacturer.
F206 Steak and Kidney Pie	I	Weighed 6.68oz and contained only 1.38oz of meat. Regulations require minimum of 1.5oz.	Letter of caution sent to manufacturer

Pesticide Residues in Food

Twenty-four samples were taken specifically for examination for residual pesticides and all proved satisfactory.

Bacteriological Sampling

Four hundred and thirty-two samples were taken for bacteriological investigation, these included 161 of milk and 139 of icecream, the others being mainly of meat products, sliced meats and cream.

The report on 27 of the samples of other foods, mainly sliced meats, gave rise to sufficient doubt as to justify careful investigation of the hygienic practices at the establishments concerned. Advice was given as necessary.

The examination results for icecream classify the samples according to a provisional grade. Because of the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of icecream too much attention is not paid to the result for any single sample. Judgement is based rather on the series of samples and it is expected that, over a period, at least 50% of the samples for any one source should fall into grade I, at least 80% into grade 1 or 2 and none in grade 4. Detailed investigations are carried out whenever a sample falls into grade 4 or if any undue number fall into grade 3.

The following table shows the results for the 139 icecream samples taken this year:—

Provisional Grade	Number of Samples	% of Total	Remarks
1	72	51.8%	Good
2	17	12.3%	Satisfactory
3	18	12.9%	Unsatisfactory
4	21	15.1%	Very unsatisfactory.
Void	11	7.9%	

The following table shows the results for the 161 samples of milk taken:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Results of Tests							
		Phosphatase		Meth. Blue		Turbidity		Colony Count	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Untreated	x12	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	†96	96	—	76	4	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	36	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Ultra heat Treated	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—

x — 2 void

† — 16 void

Antibiotics in Milk

Twelve samples of untreated milk were tested for the presence of antibiotics which may be found in milk from cows which have been recently subject to veterinary treatment. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus

The twelve samples of untreated milk mentioned above were also examined for the presence of Brucella Abortus and all were reported negative.

Milk Distribution

Milk is sold from 235 premises in the town; licence holders sell heat treated milk from five different sources.

The following table shows the number of licences in force for the various special designations.

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Untreated	20
Pastuerised	164
Sterilised	222
Ultra-heat Treated	8

Food Hygiene

The enforcement of food hygiene legislation has long been a responsibility of public health authorities and the bulk of the work in this field comprises the inspection of premises, the observation of practices and the remedying of faults by advice guidance and, if necessary legal action.

This aspect of the work has continued with 1007 inspections during the year; when, unfortunately, it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

For some years, however, it has been felt that more should be done to educate food workers in this aspect of their duties which could be achieved when they are busy with their routine tasks.

Following the response of the previous year a further series of food hygiene was held and enthusiastically received. Approaches to many of the food manufacturers and retailing companies in the town showed that there was a ready willingness on the part of employers to release staff for this purpose, and, as a result, twelve courses were arranged which were attended in all by 167 tradespeople.

The courses offered were of three two-hour lectures. As an additional inducement an optional examination was made available at the end of the course so that successful candidates might obtain a certificate and badge to show for their efforts. The examination is run under the auspices of the St. John Association and for this purpose a Special Centre of the Association has been formed in the Public Health Inspectorate. The lectures are given by Inspectors, who also act as examiners, on an alternating basis. All those who attended had opted to take the examination and it is pleasing to note that 86% were successful.

Classification of Premises

The Minister requires annual reports to show the number and types of food premises in the town and the extent to which they comply with requirements for personal and equipment washing. This information is given in the following table

in which the premises are classified according to the principal trade carried on.

Class	No. of Premises	Fitted To comply Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applicable	Fitted To comply Reg. 19
Butchers	78	78	78	78
Bakers/Confectioners ...	36	36	36	36
Fish Fryers	36	36	36	36
Fish Mongers	13	13	13	13
Grocers/General Dealers	225	225	222	222
Greengrocers	45	45	44	44
Bakehouses	24	24	24	24
Catering	95	95	95	95
Public Houses/Clubs ...	119	119	119	119
Foodstores/Warehouses ...	12	12	11	11
Ice-cream Manufacturers	7	7	7	7
Miscellaneous	147	147	140	140

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

- (a) For the manufacture, storage or sale of icecream 373
- (b) For the manufacture or preparation of sausage, potted,
pickled or preserved food ... 181

Meat Inspection

All slaughtering of animals for meat for human consumption is done at the Public Abattoir and animals, carcasses and offal are inspected in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was 21,493.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

	Cows	Calves	Other Bovines	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	69	—	2,663	14,744	4,017
Number inspected	69	—	2,663	14,744	4,017
All diseases except TB and C. Bovis:					
Whole carcasses condemned — ...	—	—	—	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned —	53	—	1,068	928	1,089
Percentage affected with disease other than T.B. or C. Bovis —	76.8	—	40.1	6.3	27.7

Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned — ...	—	—	—	—	—
Parts or organs condemned — ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned — ...	—	—	—	—	—
Parts or organs condemned — ...	—	—	—	—	—
Submitted to treatment by refrigeration —	—	—	—	—	—

Poultry Processing

There are no poultry processing premises within the district:

Disposal of Unfit Food

Condemned meat is collected under contract for processing by heat treatment but before leaving the abattoir it is thoroughly stained with a green dye. All other condemned food is destroyed by arrangement with the Cleansing Superintendent, by incineration.

The total weight of meat rejected at the abattoir was 5 tons 1 cwts 37lbs.

Other foods condemned amounted to 15tons 4cwts. 78lbs made up as follows:—

	tons	cwts	lbs
Fresh meat	5	0	37
Cooked meat and meat products	—	2	24
Canned meats	2	5	105
Other canned foods	4	5	94
Frozen food	1	0	94
Miscellaneous	2	9	60

Housing

House improvement continued to be the most outstanding aspect of housing dealt with in the year. The rate of receipt of applications for improvement grant continued to increase and was further stimulated by the provision of 1971 Housing Act which provided for 75% grants to be paid in this area for a temporary period. To qualify for this higher grant works would need to be completed by 23rd June 1973.

It was also decided that a local campaign would be held early in 1972 to further increase the interest in improvement. Even before this decision was taken however it was evident that the rate of receipt of applications was outstripping the rate of completion of works and that many applicants would be unlikely to qualify for the 75% grant because of their inability to complete in time.

Although much attention is devoted to this aspect other housing work has also continued. This includes slum clearance, the ensuring of satisfactory standards in houses in multiple occupation, ensuring satisfactory standards of repair and inspections in connection with applications for certificates of disrepair and for qualification certificates.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications approved during the year is as follows:—

Improvement (Discretionary) Grants

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications approved	654
Total amount of grant approved	£567,043.00
Average grant per dwelling improved	£866.00

Standard Grants

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications approved	28
Total amount of grant approved (half cost up to maximum of)	£4,511.00
Average maximum grant per dwelling improved	£161.00

Qualification Certificates

The 1969 Act provided the opportunity for landlords to have controlled tenancies converted to regulated tenancies if the dwelling satisfied the standards of fitness and was already equipped with all the standard amenities. The procedure involves obtaining from the Council a qualification certificate which certifies the satisfactory condition of the dwelling. Having obtained a certificate however the tenancy did not become a regulated one until dates in 1971 or 1972, according to rateable value.

Applications for Qualification Certificates:—

Applications received	229
Pending at 31.12.71.	98
Qualification Certificates issued	101
Qualification Certificates refused	31

The improvement of a controlled tenancy to a satisfactory standard also enables the owner to obtain a qualification certificate and provisional certificates are issued when proposals for improvement are approved. The final certificate is issued after the improvements have been satisfactorily completed.

Applications for Provisional Qualification Certificates:—

Applications received	69
Pending	33
Provisional Certificates issued	44
Qualification Certificates issued	16

Rent Acts — Certificates of Disrepair

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	4
No. of applications granted	3
No. of applications refused	0
No. of Certificates issued	0
No. of undertakings received	3
No. of Certificates withdrawn	1
No. of applications for certification that undertakings have complied with	4
	granted 4
	refused 0

Slum Clearance

Areas represented in 1971:

Area	Date	Dwellings	Families	Persons
Harpers Buildings ...	9.6.71	15	15	31
Alice Street ...	9.6.71	12	9	38
John Williamson Street	9.6.71	290	289	650

Orders confirmed:

Area	Date Confirmed	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Represented
Robertson Street & Mile End Road No. 2	23.3.71	5.1.71	11.2.70
Gordon Street	2.3.71	3.11.70	11.3.70
Wilkinson Street ...	19.8.71	—	7.10.70

Individual Unfit Houses

In addition to the above, three dwellings were represented as being unfit for habitation and not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense; appropriate orders were made and the affected families rehoused.

Overcrowding

During the course of inspections of the clearance areas represented this year twelve of the dwellings or 3.97% of the whole were found to be overcrowded.

Lodging Houses

There are no common Lodging Houses in town but a number of premises are Licensed as Seamen’s Lodging Houses. The number of these has now reduced to five providing lodgings for a maximum of 51 seamen.

Ten inspections were made during the year and conditions have been reasonably satisfactory.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are now 51 houses in the town considered, for practical purposes, to be houses in multiple occupation and these comprise 267 lettings in all. Twenty-four are solely or mainly let to single men, the majority being students. Twenty did not fully meet the standard required at some part of the year though none was seriously deficient. In the appropriate cases the owners were requested to remedy deficiencies and at the end of the year all but six were satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution Control

Domestic

The Council's Nos. 6 Smoke Control Orders came into operation on 1st November and orders were made and confirmed for No. 7 and No. 8 areas. These will become operative on 1st November, next year.

In five areas in which orders are now operative there are 7,971 premises. In Nos. 7 and 8 areas combined there are a further 2,243 premises.

Industrial

Formal approval was given to the heights of ten chimneys which were either to be newly constructed or used in connection with a change of furnace. In a number of other instances, where the size of the furnaces concerned did not necessitate formal approval of chimney height, informal advice and approval was offered.

Control of Rodents and Other Pests

The number of premises found to be infested with rats or mice following complaint or survey was 766. Of these, only 138 were rat infestations which is about the level of previous years though last year the number was lower at 74. On the other hand mice are proving to be more difficult to eradicate, a fact now being widely recognised, and the number of infestations has again increased from 551 in 1970 to 628 in 1971. Of the premises infested by either type of rodent 442 were dwellings against 356 the previous year.

The sewerage systems in the Borough were twice treated against rat infestation.

Insect and other pest problems dealt with numbered 403. Although this is an increase from the previous years 308 the types of pest dealt with are not particularly notable and the increase can be attributed to the fact that problems of this type in Council houses, which had previously been dealt with by Housing Department Staff, became the responsibility of this Department in 1970: 134 of the infestations dealt with were in Council houses.

Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Work 1971

	Complaints received ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858
(a)	Inspections and Investigations:							
	Houses; Inspected:							
	Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
	Under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
	Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
	Houses Re-inspected:							
	Under Public Health or Housing Acts		...	...	...	...	...	883
	Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
	Houses in multiple occupation		...	...	...	...	...	23
	Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Verminous or Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	147

Drainage											
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Works supervised			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563
Infectious Diseases											
Cases investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Visits of surveillance		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Visits re pathological specimens etc.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
Overcrowding											
Houses inspected for this purpose					...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of above found to be overcrowded	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories											
Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Building and engineering works				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers Premises			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offices, Shops, Workplaces				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740
Offensive trades		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Places of public entertainment				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pet shops		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Barbers and hairdressers			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs											
Samples taken		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Swimming baths											
Samples taken — bacteriological					...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Pharmacy and poisons			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Food premises and stalls and vehicles					...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007
Inspection of unsound food				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Condemnation certificates issued					...	...	...	...	...	...	981
Food and Drugs Sample taken											
Chemical		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Bacteriological			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Water Supply											
Chemical		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bacteriological			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Atmospheric Pollution											
Inspections of industrial fuel burning appliances							...	...	...	...	10
Smoke observations — half hour	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Smoke observations — casual				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Smoke control area inspections	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,820
(b) Notices Served:											
Public Health and Housing Act:											
Intimation notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
South Shields Corporation Acts	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...					...	...	...	...	...	195

